REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,193.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 8½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship " SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Stewart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		May 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
„ Cutwar	17	„ Mutsulipatam	31
„ Nagapatam	19	„ Coconada	June. 1
„ Aliveppy	23	„ Visagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Colombo	24	„ Cocanada	3
„ Nagapatam	27	„ False Point	4
„ Pondicherry	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Rangoon will be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicherry, Tellicherry, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busoorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSHIRE	2
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Gwadur	20	„ Fao	2
„ Jask	22	„ Bombay	4
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	5
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	7
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	29	„ Muscat	10
Arrive BUSREH	30	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1875, at 2 P.M., sailing at Veraval, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, as above on THURSDAY, the 13th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barsee. Bonia. Ruttnaghurry. Jaytapore. Vizindroog.

Vingorla. Goa Panjim. Mulwan. Honawar. Cutch. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 18th May at 4 P.M., from the As. Coy Bunder :—

Barsee. Ratnagherry. Jaytapore. Malwan. Vingorla. Goa Panjim. Honawar. Carwar. Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Madows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 28th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Bedding.	3rd Class.	Without food.
Aden	£22	£15		£4	
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

For exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hammam Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 480 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool about 25th May. She has been carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and also good accommodation for Second-class Passengers.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	.....	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	.....	250
„ Malta	400	.....	2 0

The MACEDONIA will be followed by the THRACIAN ..... 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P., about 8th June.
EUROPA ..... 2,877 „ 424 „ „ 25th June
and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE : Captain. Tons. H.P.

Vessels.				
		May.		
BARODA	W. Fentiman.	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Purvis.	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1564	250	31st—Suez, &c.
		June.		
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	A. Symons	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	R. M. Gillson.	3723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHRAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
		July.		
HINDOSTAN	N. Rockell	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and satisfied previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 11, 1875

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,735 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th May 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,887 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

S. S. "BELLONA,"

1,914 Tons, 300 H.P. nominal,

W. T. RHODES, Commander,

will sail hence for LIVERPOOL, about 25th May.

The "Bellona" has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins being placed amidships are well ventilated ; and free from the motion of the Engines.

Fare..... Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18TH INSTANT.

THE S. S. "TEVIOT," W. C. Nisbet, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 30 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class Passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

OR

W. NICOL & CO.,

Bombay, 30th April 1875. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MACEDONIA, arrived from GLASGOW, on Liverpool and Port Said, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for examination and payment, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. "Macedonia."

Bombay, 8th May 1875.

SHIP "LUIGI ACCAME," Captain A. Repetto, has arrived from LIVERPOOL this day.

The holders of the BILL of LADING for the CARGO of COALS are requested to communicate with the Undersigned IMMEDIATELY, or the Cargo will be landed at the RISK and EXPENSE of the concerned.

A. REPETTO.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.

A large Selection of China and Japanese Cabinets and Curios will be sold at a Special Auction at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction Rooms, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 14th May at 2 P.M.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Bunder on account and risk of the first buyer, the New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Company (Limited),

About 300 tons or thereabouts best Lattrobe Welsh Hartley steam coal shipped by Messrs. J. P. Higginson & Co., of Liverpool ex Ashgrove from Liverpool.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance before delivery.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.—

47 Cases. Paint.	
5 Cases Turkey red cambric, 45 and 50 inches by 24 yards.	
5 Ditto White Drill s.	
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.	
Few boxes of washerman's Pins.	
Also on account of the concerned—	
A quantity of damaged twist, piece-goods, and black velvet from Jeddda.	

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Varieties and Piece Goods :—

A few saddles and bridles, guernsey frocks, superior double Eau de cologne by Jean Marie Farina, plated tea sets, large size pictures a, dish covers, Rose and Him ali's fragrant soap, coloured socks, &c. Large size pictures in gilt frames such as Fortunate escape of William the Third ; Coming out of Bath ; First step in Life, &c.

4 cases of English Confectionary such as peppermint lozenges, mixed Confectionary, Carraway Comfit, &c.

Fifty reams of Brown Paper.

A large invoice of kerosine oil brass and bronze hanging lamps with round burners and pullies, table lamps of various sorts, han le lamps of different sorts, brass harp lamps, hanging lamps with globes, &c.

A few dozen still and sparkling hocks, champagne in quarts and pints, stout, sherry wine.

125 Cases of portwine, superior quality.

125 Cases of sherry wine do.

A few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved chiffoniers, pier tables, carved teapoys with marble slabs, black-wood presses, dressing glasses, bycicles, persambulator, bedsteads, side board, washing tables, piano stool, &c.

Also a quant ty of gray and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, muslapollams, percquette, chocolets, &c.

By order of Messrs. F Wright Newsom and Co. and their authorised attorney and agent, Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rattonjee Nowrojee & Co.

B N—33-10-6 Cases white jacconets.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1875.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO NIGHT !!!

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MAY 1875, FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE

" PHANTOM CHRYSTYS"

(NEW SONGS AND CHORUSES).

AND

D'ARCY READ'S

" GHOST."

Family Reserved Ticket, to admit 4	Rs.	7
Reserved Seat	„	2
Unreserved Seat	„	1-8
Unreserved Family Ticket, to admit 4	„	5

A number of Miscellaneous Prizes will be given away to-night.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion only.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Re. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PRICE RUPEES 3.

BARODA ALBUM,

SKETCHES BY " CARO."

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. CHARLES CURREY having proceeded on leave to England, Undersigned has TAKEN CHARGE of the OFFICE of AGENT of the above-named Company.

FRANCIS MATHEW,

Acting Agent and Chief Resident Engineer,

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 11th May 1875.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

PERFUMERY, COSMETIQUES AND TOILET REQUISITES.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF VERBENA, for Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF NEW MOWN HAY, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF MOSS ROSE, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF WILD VIOLET, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF STAR OF INDIA, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF WHITE ROSE, per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF FORGET ME NOT, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF MIGONETTE, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF MILLE FLEURS, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF MIEL AMBRE, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF BERGAMOTTE, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF FRANGIPANI, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF POUDRE, per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF JOCKEY CLUB, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LUBIN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF PATTI, per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

ANY 3 OF THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD FOR Rs. 3 NETT.

LUBIN'S EAU DE VIE OF LAVENDER, both Ambre Coloured and Pure Distilled in ½ Pint and Pint Bottles at Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8 per Bottle, respectively.

LUBIN'S OIL OF HELIATROPE, in large and small Bottles, at Re. 2 and Re. 1-8 each.

LUBIN'S OIL OF JASMIN, in large and small Bottles, at Re. 2 and Re. 1-8 each.

LUBIN'S OIL OF ROSE, in large and small Bottles, at Re. 2 and Re. 1 8 each.

LUBIN'S OIL OF JOCKEY CLUB, in large and small Bottles, at Re. 2 and Re. 1-8 each.

GENUINE JOHANN MARIA FARINA EAU-DE-COLOGNE, per long Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1-4.

GENUINE JOHANN MARIA FARINA EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in Wicker Covered Flasks, 4 oz., Re. 1-8.

GENUINE JOHANN MARIA FARINA EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in Wicker Covered Flasks, 8 oz. Rs. 3.

GENUINE JOHANN MARIA FARINA EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in Wicker Covered Flasks, ½ pints, Rs. 2-8.

GENUINE JOHANN MARIA FARINA EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in Wicker Covered Flasks, pints, Rs. 4.

GENUINE JOHANN MARIA FARINA EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in Wicker Covered Flasks, quarts, Rs. 7.

LUBIN'S CORAL POWDER, per Box, Re. 1-8.

ROSE LEAF POWDER, per packet, Re. 1.

SMELLING SALTS, in Cut Glass Bottles with Morocco Case, Rs. 2-8.

POWDER AND PUFF BOXES, a large variety.

MARINE, FRESH WATER, AND GLYCERINE SOAP, per Cake or Dozen.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT

CHEMISTS, &c., TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BEG to call the attention of the Medical Profession to the following

NEW INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Dr. Harvey Hilliard's Pen Vaccinator, in appearance like a pocket pencil case, Vaccine tubes being carried at one end, the vaccinator sliding out at the other.

Esmarch's Elastic Bandage, improved by Mr. W. H. Cripps, with double handle and grooved reel, *vide Lancet* October 11, 1873.

Sponge and Laminaria Tent Introducer, by Dr. Clement Godson.

Pocket Clinical Thermometer, by Arnold, guaranteed correct, with indestructible index, in sterling silver case with bayonet joint, by which arrangement the thermometer can be increased to one of seven inches in length in a moment.

Weiss's Clinical Thermometer, in oval gilt sliding case, for the Waistcoat-pocket.

Tosswill's Syphon Stomach Pump, portable, economical, self-acting, and made entirely without valves, complete, with gag in mahogany case.

Matthews' New "Septic" Cautery Lamp.

"The whole affair folds in a very compact little Japanned box, which is furnished with a tin compartment to hold a quantity of spirit ; and the whole box (which may be made to carry the canteries also) measures on the outside 8½ in., by 3½ in. See Lancet, Dec. 27th, 1873.

Leslie's Pliable Plasters,—"Adhesive" "Holland" "Court." Now extensively used by Surgeons at Home and Abroad.

These Plasters are arranged in such wise and construction as to be most convenient for conveyance in the pocket or medicine chest. The Adhesive Plaster may be had in one yard lengths of 6½ inches wide also on reels in widths from ½ in. to 1 in.

We shall be happy to supply further description and prices of any of the above.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A MEETING FOR PRAYER will be held in connection with the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 8 P.M.

All young men are invited to attend.

The Sankey Hymn Book will be used.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Silver Grey Pair of Arab Horses, 5 years, 14-1½ high, beautiful steppers and very handsome and thoroughly broken to single and double Harness, one is a broken Charger and is being regularly ridden on Parade, Rs. 1,200.

A Nutmeg Grey Pair of Arabs, 5 and 6 years, 14-1½ high, perfectly steady in single and double Harness, one is a broken Charger and is being regularly ridden on Parade, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay Pair of Welsh Mares, 8 years old, about 14-1 high, exceedingly fast, and perfect harness Horses, both make good riding Horses, have no vice. Rs. 1,200.

A light Fleabitten Grey hack caste Arab, 7 years, 14 1 high, beautifully formed and strongly made, up to weight, Rs. 600.

A Nutmeg Grey Arab Charger, 6 years, 14 2½ high, up to weight, has good paces, and handles a Carriage, Rs. 900.

A light Grey Arab, 5 off, 14 1½ high, an excellent mover, would make a good Charger, Rs. 700.

A Nutmeg Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-3, moves well, and is a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 10 .

An Australian Mare, very powerful, with Shigram in good order, turn out Rs. 500.

A Gulf Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good Dogcart Horse, fast, and thoroughly quiet, Rs. 300.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th May 1875.

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WANTED, for a Passenger Steamer for London, a STEWARDESS. Apply to SHIPPING MASTER immediately.

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CASELLA'S RAIN GUAGES, copper cylinder with brass rim, with copper funnel and glass bottle, and graduated glass measure...each Rs. 16 0

GLAISHER'S Ditto by STANLEY, large size, with graduated glass measure, &c.....each Rs. 20 0

THACKER, VINING & CO.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PARSONS, FLETCHER & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

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PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co., 1C, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION,

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,

PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES,

CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

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IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES,

to be sold at Rs. 2 per pair or Rs. 22 per doz.

ALL COLOURS AND ALL SIZES TO PICK FROM.

5,000 MEERSCHAUMS !!!

AND ALL REQUISITES FOR SMOKERS

AT M. BRESLAUER & CO.'s.

ICE IN 5 MINUTES,

By M. BRESLAUER & Co.'s new patent Machine.

SEWING MACHINES,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES

BILLIARD KIT

of every description at a reduction of 20 per cent.

at M. BRESLAUER & CO.'S

FINE ARTS GALLERY,

OLEOGRAPHS, COLOURED PHOTOS AND CHROMOS ON VIEW

PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED.

Hotwater Mats, plash Mats and Window Blinds,

BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES, FLOWERS, AND ANIMALS.

A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION JUST TO HAND.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S

30, MEDOWS STREET, (OPPOSITE THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.)

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS

BY LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, ANDRE AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. as.
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s best quality	16 0
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Drab Nap	12 8
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats	16 0
Lace Falls for the

COMMERCIAL NTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 11TH MAY, 1875.

As advised by wire, the position of the Liverpool Cotton Market shows no material change. Yesterday's report was quiet but steady, sales 10,000 bales; and this morning the opening tone was dull, probable sales 8,000 bales against 17,000 imports. Spot prices continue unaltered so far as indicated by the official quotations, but there can be no doubt that to effect sales of ready Cotton lower figures are being accepted. Reuter's arrival quotations of 5 13/16d per lb. for Good Fair Omra, March April May shipment *vis* Cape is correct, but for Good Fair Dholleras May-June shipment Cape, he is 1/16 to ¼d per lb too high, private messages reporting sellers of Good Fair with the good fair clause at 5¾d. and with the fully fair clause at 5 13/16d against his quotation of 5 15/16d. per lb.

The American figures have now little interest as regards the market, but it is worth while keeping up the comparison. For the three days the receipts are 7,000 and the exports 8,000, as against 10,000 and 15,000 bales respectively last year.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 93⅞ and French Rentes have recovered to 102, which, in conjunction with the payment of £271,000 into the Bank of England yesterday, would apparently indicate a return of confidence as regards the reported difficulties in Paris.

In general produce, there was no change whatever noted in yesterday's telegrams.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm at an advance of 1 32d., but transactions as usual on the day after the mail have been particularly small. Sellers have kept almost entirely out of the market, and unless we are to see a decided revival in the extent of Cotton business doing, it is difficult to see how rates can be supported. The present firmness is generally attributed to advices from Calcutta, but if it is correct as reported that Government are remitting rupees thence to meet Council drafts here, there can be no permanent advance in Sterling rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9 31-32	.....	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	ls. 10 13-32		"
Credits 3 do	ls. 10 7-16d.		"
Documents 3 do	ls. 10 15-32d.		"

On Calcutta we do not hear of any transactions, and GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at unaltered figures.

IN SHARES business has been almost entirely restricted to Spinning and Weaving Scrip which is the turn higher. Colaba Land shares are also firmer, but Mazagons have declined to Rs. 700 per share. Bank of Bombays are unchanged,

IN COTTON on the Green the business to-day has been on a moderate scale and at virtually unaltered prices. Dealers are willing sellers at current rates especially of the lower grades of which Stocks are now chiefly composed, but exporters, as a rule, seem contented to wait for a decline before operating to any extent, while in some quaters there is an evident disposition to withdraw from the market for the season after current operations are closed. Receipts continue large, yesterday's figures being 17,537 bales, making 38,938 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are still very quiet and in some instances again easier. By Steamer for Liverpool consignees are asking £1-12-6 without finding much cargo. Iron vessels are offering at £1-15 and Wood at £1-12-6 per ton.

Through Reuter we learn that the Steamer Caledonian which left here for Liverpool on the 3rd ultimo, has been wrecked off Cape de Gata, near Gibraltar, on the Spanish Coast. She had a cargo of 9,344 bales Cotton, 1,146 bales Wool and about 700 tons of Seeds and general produce, valued in all at about £150,000, a large proportion of which was insured in local offices.

PIECE GOODS show no alteration. The demand from up-country is on a most limited scale for all descriptions and dealers in consequence only buy to meet their immediate wants.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi'l value-pd.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Cash Rates pe Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	94
32,000	1,000	all	74p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	65p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	726½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,102
80,000	25/-	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

15⅞	5,000	2,250	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Karachee.....	690
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,160
1134	2,500	1,000	230p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,4 0
173	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	625
155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ...	565
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,6 0	250	all	95 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	180
6 0	1,500	all	115p.c.	Carwar Company.....	850
220	200	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
500	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	200	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,140
150	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,200
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Francl Press Co	450
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
2125	500	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
600	2,000	8000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press....	900
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Ramoosee Press Co.....	540
200	500	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	420
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde Sonal Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	800
124	500	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
650	1,000		100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	246
.....	£20	13 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£10	65/8	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21-12/1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£10	100-12	do.	Do. New £10 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.....	1,230
7,500	150	all	...	Vrere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	12p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	100	Alexandra pinning	1,325
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,850
320	2,000	5 0	...	Shownagur M. & F. Co	1,700
90	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,065
2676	150	150	10	Broach Mills	.....
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	880
2,850	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhunumsey Spinning.....	1,200
1,250	1,25	all	100p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,800	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	60p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,040
750	1,000	all	100p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ...	1,095
.....	.....	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,100
.....	1,200	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	200
.....	.....	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,115
1,000	1,000	all	110p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	50p.c.	Oriental	670x3.
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	930
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning..	1,100
800	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date Liquidation.		
.....	95	31st	Bank of China.....	1
.....	.....	...	Eas India Bank ...	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,000	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
100	500	500	27½p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. ..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	6 p.ct.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,200	500	all	7 p.ct.	Treacher & Co	205
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co....	25

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE actual position of money is not easier, but there is a decided feeling of greater ease ahead. Supplies cannot be called abundant, at all events at the Bank, whose resources are very fully occupied, but there are signs that the Bombay pressure has ceased; and as that was the chief cause of the approach to tightness here, and as no local demand is apparent, an early fall in the terms for accommodation is probable. In the bazar the current rates for discounts are lower than at the Bank. Money has again been transmitted to Bombay this week, but yesterday's issue of Council Bills shows such a falling off in the demand for that Presidency, that the money market there has practically ceased to lean on this.

The Bank of Bengals statement issued to-day quite explains, as it was anticipated it would, last week's advance in the rates of interest and discount. The Cash Balances have decreased 36 lakhs, the result of withdrawals of 36 lakhs from the Government balances which, however, may now be expected to increase. The private deposits have increased 7 lakhs, but so have the Bills Discounted to the extent of 4 lakhs, and the advances against Government Securities have also increased by 5 lakhs (the minor items accounting for the small difference), and the result of the whole is that the proportion of cash to liabilities has reached the unusually low figure of 47½ per cent. On this, however, there is every reason to expect a gradual improvement.

Trade altogether remains extremely dull, and produce is as depressed as it well could be, home accounts being most discouraging, almost disastrous, for most articles. The up-country dealers in Cotton goods seem still full-handed; but it is said that actual consumption is going on well, and prospects of the harvest are very favourable, genial rains having fallen all over the country, as well as here, during the past week or ten days.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has had a flat appearance all through the week, followed to-day by a decided decline, on arrival of the telegram, announcing that Council Bills had produced an unexpectedly low price in London yesterday. The business of the week, in Bank's remittance, has been mostly arranged at 1-10⅞ for 6 months' sight; for a short time 1-10 7/16 was offered, and taken; and at 1-10 for demand drafts and telegraphic transfer. To-day the rate dropped to 1-10½ and 5/16, and business has been done at the reduction. Credits have brought 1-10 7/16 to exceptionally 1-10⅝, and Document Bills, after business on Saturday, at 1-10 11/16 and ¾, became current at 1-10 9/16, falling to-day to 1-10⅝, with even some small business at a sixteenth less at the close. The closing rates of this afternoon were—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-9⅞ to 13/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10 1/16 to ⅛
Bank Bills, 6 "	1-10⅛ to 5/16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10⅜
Document Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	1-10 7/16 to ⅜

France.—Rates have fallen in proportion, and the value of Document Bills is frcs. 2-34½ to 35 for three months, and frcs. 2.36½ to 37 for six months' sight.

Bombay.—There has been a considerable business carried through in Bank Bills at 4 to 5 annas premium for demand, and at 17 annas discount for sixty days' sight, but the closing quotations are not higher than 2 annas premium and 1 rupee discount respectively.

China.—The rate for 30 days' sight private paper, since the Opium Sale, is called 223, and for demand Bank Bills 224½ to ¾.

Yesterday's issue of Council Bills went at the reduced rates of rather under 1-9 13/16 average, on both Presidencies, the rates being within a decimal of each other, but tenders at 1-9½ had allotted to them 12 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The amount drawn on this Treasury was increased to 28 lakhs, and that on Bombay reduced to 41 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A better feeling has been shown in all, excepting Spinning Mill Scrip, and especially for shares in Tea Concerns the appearance is good at the close.

Government Securities have improved, and remain steady at the advance. A good amount of business has been done, mostly in the four per cents., which were placed first at 1⅞ and 2 premium, but latterly at from 2½ to 2¾, a considerable amount having changed hands at the extreme figure. With a smaller business, four and a half per cent. stock has participated in the improvement, selling first at 2¾ premium, then at 3, and subsequently at 3½ to ¾. There has been some demand for five-and-a-halfs, carrying the price up from 8⅞ to 9¼ premium. To-day's closing quotations were—

4 per cents.	102½
4½ per cents.	103⅜ to ½
5½ per cents.	109½ to ⅝

Bank Shares are rather better, without much activity and the business done in Bengals has been at from 1,410 up to 1,415, in Nationals at from 107½ up to 109, and in Similas at 550, all quoted firm at the close.

Tea Shares continue to look well, but have not been universally supported, for instance, Dehings have been sold at 66 and 66½, Durrungs at 86 and 86½, and Singells at 138 (but now firmer). Amongst other sales the prices obtained have been higher in the following, Teondaras at 120, Central Tersia at 83, Kalaeherras at 120 to 125, and Punkabaree at 114. There have also been sales of Balasuns at 114, Burkola at 104, East Indias at 85 and 86, Gowhattye at 106½ to 107, Monacherra contributories at 85 Singbulli and Murmeha at 8½ premium, Kureeong and Darjeelings at 106, Upper Assams at 27, Central Cachars at 165, and Bengals at 97, all showing strength.

Spinning Mill Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, but the tendency is still adverse, and improvement seems remote. Amongst the Jute concerns, Barnagores have dropped to 97, Hooghly 2½ discount Asiatics to 40 discount, Seebpores to 31 discount, and Budge Budge to 10 discount, also Fort Glosters to 73, and Calcutta Jutes to 110, all represented by transactions, but the last named stock has been in some request to-day, resulting in business at 115, and offers of 116 and 117 now in hand. Cotton Mills are dull, but transactions have taken place in Gooserys 225, in Bowreahs at 99, and in Dumbars at 10 discount.

Coal Shares are somewhat flat, Ranegungees at 93, and Beerbhoome at 120, transactions done.

Miscellaneous Shares very quite. Pressing Companies nowhere. India Generals have brought 425 and 430, Bali Paper Mills 90.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PRINCE VICTOR, 1,239 tons, Captain G G Baillie, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP BENTON, 952 tons, Captain F Elliot, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 6,435 bales cotton, and 37½ cwts. myrabollams.

THE S S OONUM 162 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Cutch (May 8th), with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

THE S S PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain T Jones, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Goa (May 8th), with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same ports, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE S S PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C Doer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Comptа (May 7th). with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Mr Carvalho, three second class, and one hundred and twenty-nine deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same ports with a general cargo and fifty-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE PERSEVERANCE, 609 tons, Captain J. Connell, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from London (December 19th), brought the following cargo :—5 packages disinfecting powder, 455 cases matches, 549 cases window glasses, 572 cases oil manosteres, 21 cases medicines, 12 packages medicine, 81 bales paper, 5 cases needles, 205 casks coal tar, 275 casks coal pitch, 2 cases cochineal, 240 packages beer, 10 bales twist 294 packages wine, 60 cases brandy, 777 bundles iron hoops, 173 packages cotton piece goods, 9288 packages iron. 2 cases cochineal, 745 casks coke, 375 cases geneva, 32 cases confectionery, 61 cases acid, 51 packages glassware, 30 kegs nails, 36 cases biscuit, 2 casks chalk, 14 cases cologne, 310 drums oil, 102 packages bales, packages soap, 100 kegs shots, 183½ packages whiskey, 47½ tons coals and 479 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Phlox (s)	Jones.....	Goa, May 8.
11	Ocean (s)	Baker.....	Calch, May 8.
11	Pearl(s).....	Doer.....	Compta, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Enigma.....	Turner	Antwerp.
	Sollamaty	Nicoda	Pultcorin & Colombo.
	Pehlwan (s)	Jones	Coast & Goa.
	Pearl,s)	Doer.....	Coast & Compta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Prince Victore, Baillie, to Rangoon.
Ship Benton, Elliot, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Oorun, to Coast & Compta.
Ship Pearl of India, to Falmouth.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 11.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s, 10 casks paints, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Navarino s, 3 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee : 8 cases whiskey, Cornetjee and Eduljee.
Borrowdale s, 1 box old tom, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia
Zambesi s, 29 cases hock, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Canara s, 50 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Edward Kidder, 200 kegs nails, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kersonese, 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 109 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co ; 300 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co.
Ettrickdale, 500 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co ; 1 bale cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Centurion, 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.
Bargany, 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co ; 510 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Stowell Browne, 500 bales, cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Lady Lycett s, 44 bales wool, S Tyebjee & Co ; 30 bales wool, N Manjee : 80 bales cotton, G Dawarkadass.
Bianca, 500 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Langshaw s, 25 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 260 bales cotton, Reiff Brothers.
Palestine s, 100 cwts linseed, E Nusserwanjee Setina ; 24 bales wool, E Toollaram ; 150 bales cotton, Steuart Hobart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co 40 bales cotton, K Poonja ; 20 bales cotton, G Hoorjee 70 bales cotton, H Cassumjee ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 51 bales cotton, B Jaitha ; 73 bales cotton, C Pitamber.
Macedonia s, 4,800 cwts wheat, H Allarakia H Essac ; 300 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co
Celia s, 535 cwts wheat, W Nicol & Co ; 4,800 cwts wheat Bicram Hobart & Co ; 105 cwts coir yarn, C Lilladhur 100 bales cotton, J Ramchore ; 58 bales wool and 1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott, & Co.
City of Richmond, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Belona s, 1 bale cotton, C Lilladhur ; 44 bales cotton and 29 bales wool, C Ruttonsey.
Bean Uamba, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s, 88 cases olibanum, M Jewraj ; 30½ cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers.
Teviot s, 50 cases olibanum, M Jewraj ; 1,749 cwts rapeseed, W Nicol & Co ; 13 chests hingda, K Abdoola ; 3 bales hides, A Habibbhoy.
Woodburn s, 5 bales woollen carpets, H Jafedin H G Hossen.
Warsprit, 750 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Pearl of India, 8,799½ cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Irwell, 150 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.
Tabor, 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Emanuele, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Dido s, 600 bales cotton, Trading & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Baroda s, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baroda s, 310 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s, 71 cwts pepper, M M Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s, 64 bales cotton, T Lucknenaran ; 17 bales cotton Finlay Scott & Co ; 25 bales twist, Y Mancbund.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	May—1875. 3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9 h
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.....	29·854	·846	·792	·767	·754	·729	·716
Temperature of the Air.....	84°1	83°8	83°7	84°3	84°7	85°4	84°8
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·3	76·3	76·6	77·2	77·7	78·8	78·2
Dew Point.....	74·9	73·4	73·9	74·6	75·2	76·5	75·9
Relative Humidity of Air.....	0·742	·717	·731	·733	·739	·753	·749
Extent of cloud. Sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	2·8	2·0	2·4	2·2	3·4	3·2	1·6
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day	89·3	88·2	87·5	88·5	88·7	89·3	88·6
Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	79·4	78·9	78·1	79·3	79·8	81·0	80·3
General Direction of Wind	a Miles.	b Miles.	c Miles.	d Miles.	e Miles.	f Miles.	g Miles.
Movement in 24 hours.....	189 In.	184 In.	194 In.	206 In.	207 In.	123 In.	246 In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

(a) WNW, W, WSW, W.
(b, W, WSW, W.
(c) W, WSW, W.
(d) W, WNW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
(e) WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
(f) WSW, W, WSW.
(g) WSW, SW, WSW, SW.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th May, 4 P.M.—Weather Clear. Wind N.W, Ther. 90.
CARWAR, 11th May, 5 P.M.—Weather Fine, Wind 3 to 4 Ther. 86, Bar. 29·92.
MANGALORE 11th May, 5 P.M.—Weather Fine, Wind S. to N.W., Ther. 79 by 86, Min. 79, W. B. 81, Bar. 29·74.
TUTICORIN 11th May, 5 P.M.—Weather Fair, Wind S.E, Moderate, Ther. 94, Bar. 29 67.
VINGORLA, 11th May, 5 P.M.—Weather Clear, Wind S.W., Light, Ther. 94.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Reid, Major Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lahore.

MAY 10.

Ward, Col, Bengal Commandt 8th Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawur.
Cochrane, Lieut Col, Bombay Comdt Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Stopford, Lieut, Bombay R H A, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—MAY 10.

Ward, Col, Bengal Comdt 8th, Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Rank, C I, Bombay 2nd Regt, on sick Cert, to England.
Reid, Major Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Serl h, Major, Madras Infantry, on duty, to Zanzibar.
Gell, Brigadier Genl, Bombay Infantry, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th April 1875.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Lieut Edward Arthur Ball to be Adjutt, vice Collis promoted, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 27th April 1875.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Sub-Lieut H W Hughes to be Interpreter, there being no other qualified officer available, vice Court. Dated 27th April 1875.

7th Regiment—Lieut Arthur Archibald Denne Weigall to be Adjt, vice Cooke, promoted, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 1st April 1875.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut W H F MacMullen, 11th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Sub-Alten, on probation, vice Richardson, officiating as 3rd Squadron Officer. Dated 19th April 1875.

5th Native Infantry—Major E Worsnop, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Commt, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col Barlow, on furlough. Dated 27th April 1875.

Capt H A Lewes, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Venour. Dated 27th April 1875.

19th Native Infantry—Capt J E Waller, General List, Infantry, to be Wing Sub-n, vice Lewis, confirmed in the Pay D partment, but to continue to officiate in his present appointment. Dated 22nd April 1875.

Lieut A J Brander, 2nd Battn 69th Royal Rifles, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wings Sub-n on probation, vice Waller. Dated 22nd April 1875.

23rd Punjab Pioneers.—Lieut W F Henne'l, 36th Regt, offg 2nd Wing Sub-n, on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub-n, on probation, vice Eyre, officiating as Quartermaster. Dated 19th April 1875.

Lieut B D Chesney, 2nd Battn 15th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Sub-altern on probation, vice Lieut Rivett-Carnac, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. Dated 19th April 1875.

Brigade Staff.—Major H L Wilkins, Staff Corps, to officiate as Brigade Major at Fort William, vice Major Birch, off as Assist Adjut General of the All-ahabad Division. Dated 27th April 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion 8th Regt—Lieut T B Humfrey to be Capt from the 21st April 1875.

2nd Battn 9th Regt—Capt H H A Stewart to rank as Capt from the 24th July 1874.

1st Battalion 21st Fusil ers—Capt A W O Saunders to be Major from the 22nd April 1875.

31st Light Infantry—Lieut C B Burnaby to be Major, from the 14th July 1874.

55th Regiment.—Lieut J E L e to be Capt, from the 6th Nov 1872.

Lieut E H C Braddon to be Capt, from the 17th March 1875.

Lieut W L Pitt to be Capt, from the 7th April 1875.

Medical Department, British Service—Surg Major H F Paterson, MD, 55th Regiment, to rank as Surg Major from the 19th Oct 1860.

Surg W Nash, MD, 72nd Highlanders, to be Surg Major from the 14th April 1875.

With the sanction of Government, Col H F de Tessier, F Brigade R H A is permitted to reside in the Rawal Pindi division, until his services are required.

The following officers having passed Parts I and II, examination B, have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the Army, laid down in G. O. 273 of 1873 :—

Lieut Hon M Wyndham, 15th Hussars, Maj C E Bates, 9th Lancers, Capt A G Owen, 17th R Cavy, Capt G T Halliday, late 4th Ben Eur Cavy, Capt C R Pennington, 13th Bl Cavy, Capt A G Hendrock, 4th R Infantry, Capt Hon C Dutton, 85th Foot, Capt W Bisco, Genl List, Ben Cavy.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 16th April 1875, directing Surg G Shaw, lately arrived from England, to remain on general duty in the Allahabad circle until further orders.

Presidency istrict Order, dated the 20th April 1875, directing Surgeon H P Yeld, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Dinapoor and report himself to the Depy Surg Gral at that station, for duty with the 2nd N I

Mean Meer Brigade order, dated the 22nd April 1875, directing Surgn Major J H O'Donell, M D, Medical Storekeeper, Mean Meer, to afford medical aid to the 25th Punjab N I, in addition to his other duties.

Jhansi Station order, dated the 7th April 1875, directing Capt H C Gorden to proceed at the public expense, and take up the command of Fort Kamptee, and Lieut and Local Capt F M Leslie, 53rd Foot, to offici te as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Captain Gorden.

4th Hussars—Regl order, dated the 16th April 1875, directing Lieut H A Cherry to officiate as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain E D Fisher, there being no qualified officer available.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Regtl order, dated the 14th April 1875, directing Lieut R F K Money to act as Adjt, during the absence on sick leave of Lieut W D Shaw.

73rd Foot.—Regtl order, dated the 17th April 1875, appointing Lieut F S. Gwatkin, Interpreter to the regiment.

8th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 17th April 1875, making the following appointments, with effect from the 15th inst, vice Lieut A. Fiebe, proceeded on sick leave :—

Capt E H Webb, 2nd Wing Subtn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subtn.

Lieut G D C Gastrell, probationer B S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subtn.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 17 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M
Kurrachee	" 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Australian	" 20 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 13 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion.....	June 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M
Zanzibar, &c.	" 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. | *Supplemental Mails.*

Monday .....June 4 | Monday .....June 1

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

On every Wednesday until further notice, an extra steamer of the P. I. S. N. Company is despatched to Carwar, touching at the intermediate ports. Mails for Ratnagherry, Malvan, Vingurla, Goa and Carwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails, will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday .....May	17 | Monday.....	May 31
" .....May	24 | "	June 7

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pice ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pice ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pice ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pice.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries tioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

CHINA MA

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA GADEE.

BARODA, 11TH MAY.

No selection of a ruler for the *gadee* has yet been made, the Governments of India and Bombay being in consultation over the report of the Commi tee appointed to inquire into the claims of the Khandeish branch of the Gaekwar family I hear from Ahmedabad that orders have been received by the 3rd Native Infantry Regiment that 200 men must be kept in readiness to march at a moment's notice. No reason is assigned. The statement made by the special correspondent of the *Times of India* that Sir R. Meade and Sir Madhava Rao do not get on well together, is only another of that correspondent's impudent and unfounded assumptions. Cholera still prevails to a great extent. The big guns have been removed from the city and everything looks tranquil.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, 11TH MAY.

A first engagement between Nowroz Khan's followers and the Ameer's party who were sent to clear the road and prevent further raids ended in favour of the latter. Nowroz Khan, however, who was absent during the engagement, returned with reinforcements, attacked and defeated the Ameer's troops, recapturing the loot and other property which he distributed among the followers of the late Chief of Lalpoora.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 11TH MAY.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, household and staff will proceed early in June to Binsur where he will remain till the close of the rains.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, 10TH MAY.

The vacant Governorship of Madras has been accepted by the Duke of Buckingham.

The Flying Squadron is to escort the Prince of Wales upon his projected visit to India.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Further information regarding the wreck of the steamship Schiller reports that she went ashore in a fog, 311 lives have been lost, and only 44 persons and portion of her mails have been saved.

The s. s. Caledonian, homeward bound from Bombay, went ashore near Cape de Gata, on the coast of Spain, her hold is full of water and it is feared she will become a total wreck. The crew was saved.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, 10TH MAY.

The Emperor of Russia arrived here to-day. The result of the interview between the two Emperors is anxiously awaited.

THE CZAR IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, 11TH MAY.

His Majesty, the Czar of Russia, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck immediately on his arrival here.

A pacific influence is generally attributed to the Czar's visit.

The Chambers have voted the suppression of religious orders throughout Prussia.

ITALY.

ROME, 10TH MAY.

The last week's debates of the Italian Parliament resulted in a motion blaming the leniency of Government towards the Bishops, and allowing the Exequatur to remain a dead letter. Signor Minghetti, President of the Ministerial Council, promised that legislation should be introduced to protect the State and administer the ecclesiastical property. He said that the relations between Italy and Germany were excellent. Finally a vote of confidence was passed.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

The South Wales colliers are commencing to resume work on the masters' conditions.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 10TH MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo were delivered in London to-day and the heavy Mails of the 12th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 10 instant.

LONDON, 10TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¾.

Bar Silver 57

The sum of £271,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Hydaspes.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11TH MAY, 6-38 P.M.

Mail steamer China, from Australia, arrived.

No mails arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, owing to an interruption on the rail way near Chundanagore, a few miles from Calcutta, but we do not know the nature of the interruption.

THE working staff of the new Muir Central College, Allahabad, is now completed by the arrival from England of Mr. S. A. Hill, who was recently appointed Professor of Physical Science in that College.

THE number of Colonels belonging to the Bengal Army who have accepted the terms offered to retire under the commutation scheme, now amounts to twenty. The names of three more, making the number twenty as announced by us on Monday in our special telegram, are Lieutenant-Colonels George Leith Fraser, George Augustus Cuyler, and Francis Dashwood Ogilvie.

IT is stated that the Chief Commissioner contemplates introducing a regular system of examinations for the province of Mysore and Coorg, to be held annually at the Government High School, making the candidates eligible as pleaders, moosiffs and for other offices of trust and responsibility, It is believed that this measure will certainly secure for the province a staff of efficient and qualified men. The present policy is to get strangers from other places to fill the vacancies.

WE have received a copy of a very cheap and useful publication—a Calendar of mail steamer departures from Bombay and collection of time tables. &c, relating to principal steamer mail services between India and other places and between the several Indian ports. This Calendar is published by order of the Director General of the Post Office of India, and may be purchased for the sum of three annas. It is admirably printed, the arrangements of the time tables are simple and intelligible, and for travellers it will be found very useful.

THE Acting Collector of Khandeish, from the Camp Nijampoor, writes, on the 6th instant, to the Chief Secretary to Government as follows:—I have the honour to report that on the 27th April about midday a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the Bhosawul and Sowda talukas. One report describes it as a vibration of the earth lasting for about fifteen seconds. Another report from Bhosawal states that a gentle vibration of the earth was felt for about one minute. The movement seemed to come from the east. No damage of any kind is reported to have occurred.

THE *Pioneer* records a deplorable accident that occurred on the 5th instant, on the road between Subathu and Kasauli. Two wards of the Sanawur Lawrence Asylum, named Yorke and Thompson, had been sent over to Kasauli to be enlisted into the 36th Regiment for employment in the Viceroy's Band. The Sergeant Major of the 36th had accompanied the young fellows to Kasauli for this purpose, and, when the transaction was completed, he proceeded to take them back with him to Subathu. Out of the kindness of his heart he gave the boys a pony each to ride on. It would appear that they could not ride. Anyhow Yorke's pony kicked the other animal with his rider over the khud; the pony was killed by the fall, and poor young Thompson was so severely cut about the head that he is not expected to recover.

THE military camp which, among other events is to signalize the visit of the Prince of Wales next winter, will, according to the *Pioneer*, assemble either at Agra or Delhi—Delhi for choice. As regards both the largeness of the gathering and its splendour as a pageant, the occasion will perhaps be unequalled. Add to a mixed British and Indian force of 20,000 men the contingents of our various feudatories, which are not, it is said, to be strictly limited as to numbers, and the conception may be satisfactorily realized. The formation of this camp was hinted at by a contemporary some days ago, although in most official quarters the fact is still hugged as a secret. We can only think that as soon as the general plan is decided on, the widest publicity ought to be given to it, and all who are interested will thus have ample time to make needful arrangements. The time has gone by when the gathering of a large force on any of our lines of railway need starve a district.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that "the story about Damodhur Punt having made a clean breast of his complicity in the Baroda poisoning case, in order to forestall the Gaekwar in a similar course, as lately told by the *Bombay Gazette*, may well be true. We can offer our contemporary another story, adds the *Pioneer*, which we know to be so. After Damodhur Punt had confessed, and whilst under surveillance, he asked to be allowed half an hour's interview with the Gaekwar, pledging himself to persuade his master to acknowledge his share in the crime. Government, when referred to, refused to sanction the proposal, mainly, we assume, because the Private Secretary's persuasive powers might have failed. In our opinion the object was worth the risk." The *Pioneer* has forgotten to consider what an awkward position the Government would have been in, if the interview had been permitted and the Maharaja had persuaded Damodhur Punt to retract his confession.

SOONER or later it will be necessary, the *Calcutta Statesman* thinks, for the Government of India to aid Shere Ali in clearing the Khyber Pass of the robbers who have so long been a terror to the merchants trading between British India and Cabul. The normal state of affairs is bad enough, but matters have been recently complicated by the operations of Nowroz Khan in the immediate vicinity of our frontier, and almost within sight of our fort of Michnee. A caravan from Peshawar has been plundered of goods valued at three lakhs, an engagement has taken place between the Ameer's troops and those of Nowroz Khan six miles from Michnee, the pass is blocked up, and the village of Dub, bordering on our territory, has been attacked, and its inhabitants have sought protection in the immediate *environs* of Michnee. As the lawless followers of Nowroz Khan are not likely to be very particular about boundary lines, their presence so close to our frontier may prove unpleasant to some of our own subjects; and if our frontier guards make no demonstration against them, they will be emboldened to improve the opportunity to still further harass our traders and terrify the villagers on our border. Our past policy on the frontier has unfortunately not tended to make the British name a terror to evil-doers, and till something is done to strike terror into the hearts of border ruffians, traders and settlers on the frontier will continue to be exposed to it, and our patrols will have more work on their hands than they can conveniently attend to.

The special telegram we publish this morning shows that some active interference on our part may probably soon become necessary.

IN America the Civil Rights Bill, which confers on coloured citizens all the privileges of white men, does not at present appear to be working satisfactorily. An instance furnished by the *Daily Alta*, of California, provided it is not an invention, may be taken to illustrate the position. A coloured clergyman, named William Butler, having been elevated to the dignity of the Episcopacy in Nashville, Tennessee, took his seat with great alacrity, and proceeded to try the cases brought before him. Very soon there appeared, as plain tiff in an action, one Mrs. Fanny Taylor, who claimed six dollars, on account of a washing bill, from an unwilling customer. The Judge very gravely heard the case, ordered the defendant to pay, and then coolly pocketed the money. Very naturally the lady demanded the reason of this somewhat unusual proceeding, whereupon, so runs the story, the representative of United States justice blandly replied "Fanny, dis money jes squares de count, but you see Judge I'll freeze to it, honey." In vain the plaintiff objected to such a course, and called the Judge an "old thief." Mr. Butler was not only inexorable, but absolutely violent; for getting down from the judgment-seat, he struck the lady in the mouth, knocked out some of her teeth, and finished by kicking her into the street. The local newspaper remarks that "his decision will be reviewed in a criminal court;" but, meanwhile, we are told, the tinted embodiment of freedom continues to exercise his judicial functions on the banks of the Cumberland river.

THE *Indian Daily News* gives the following account of the success of a Calcutta Eurasian student:—"We hear that Mr. J. J. Hatten, a third-year student of the Doveton College, who proceeded to England two years ago, and gained admission into the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, by competitive examination, has successfully passed the final examinations, prescribed by the college course. He stood 1st in languages, 2nd in sciences, 4th in mathematics, and 8th in engineering, among some 40 passed candidates, and also obtained a scholarship of £20 for proficiency in languages. These results are honourable to himself as they are to the Doveton, in which he has been entirely educated. Mr. Hatten, who, we believe, is the first Eurasian student who has passed the Cooper's Hill College, will soon come out into the D.P.W., after completing a course of practical engineering, which he is at present undergoing at the great iron works of Messrs. Handyside & Co., Derby. Another student of the Doveton, Mr. R. N. Beveridge, left last month for England, with the view of competing at the Indian Civil Service examination. We mention the above facts with the view of stirring up Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths generally to go and do likewise. We question the wisdom of sending such boys home for their education when young, especially if they have no friends to look after them. They are then simply neglected, and bitter disappointment is very frequently the result. Where, however, boys have undergone a full course of education at some of the higher English schools of the country like the Doveton, and are old enough to take care of themselves, they may be sent home with great advantage to themselves, with the view of acquiring a professional or technical training such as would enable them to pursue an honorable and independent calling, and such as the exigencies of the country urgently require.

THE Pope, the Jesuits and the German Bishops threaten to cause Prince Bismarck endless grief and trouble. We read in the *Daily Telegraph* that fresh work may possibly have been cut out for Prince Bismarck by the presence of German Jesuits in the Dutch province of Limburg. According to published reports, they have fairly occupied the territory, having been received by the nobles into their castles and country seats to the number, it is said, of 200. Moreover, they have apparently "come to stay," as the Americans have it, for, a few steps from the German frontier, they have built a new monastery while the convents are reported to be full of German "brothers" and "sisters" no find residence at home inconvenient. We are not surprised to learn that the Dutch Government feels some apprehension touching the possible consequences of a migration which cannot be altogether welcome. Limburg, at least that portion belonging to Holland is a narrow strip of country on the right bank of the Maas, thrust southward between the river and the western Rhenish frontier. Irregular in form it is about thirty miles long and not more than fifteen broad at its widest extent. Within this small space the exiles have taken up their abode, and consequently they are as near as they can be to the Fatherland. Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, is close at hand and the strongholds of Belgic Catholicism not remote. There may be some imprudence or audacity on the part of these expelled persons in planting themselves on the very verge of Germany; and Holland may incur some responsibility in affording them shelter. Nevertheless they must live somewhere, and provided they obey Dutch laws and refrain from doing aught likely to compromise their host, we see no reason why they should not abide in Limburg. The sight of them may be distasteful to the German Government, which perhaps would prefer to see them in Illinois, Paraguay, or France. Such feelings, however, must be borne with patience. Even Jesuits are human, and so long as they abstain from illegal acts, are entitled to hospitality. The Channel Islands, although anchored off the French coast, Belgium, merely divided from her western neighbour by an arbitrary landmark, sheltered the refugees who fled from the late Imperial Government. Thus little Limburg marching as it does with big Germany, is a similar haven of rest. At the same time, the expatriated ladies and gentlemen have no right to abuse the hospitality shown them by the sympathizing Dutch Catholics and thus involve the Hollanders in a quarrel with a somewhat harsh antagonist. At all events, we can well comprehend the anxiety said to exist at the Hague, seeing that the Jesuit fraternity have rarely displayed much consideration for any State which puts restraints on their daring activity,

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—Gainia Kanoo was sentenced to four months' hard labour for having stolen a number of iron washers from a Mr. Stewart.

ILLEGAL SALE OF SPIRITS.—Rustom Ardaseer, a sherbet seller, was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, for having sold spirituous liquors without a license for so doing.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Vittoo Sonoo was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigourous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having stolen a dhotur from Narayen Balchristna.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a house inhabited by Mussalmans, in the Sootar Chawl lane, off Abdool Raymon Street yesterday afternoon, but was extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

BREACH OF LICENSE.—Khodabux Rustom, the proprietor of a tavern, was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Constable Culpin, for having committed a breach of the conditions of his license, by keeping his house open after eleven o'clock at night.

AN ILLEGAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, and prosecuted Ameen Abdoola, for having kept an unlicensed slaughter-house. Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the case was heard, fined the defendant Rs. 5.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a Hindoo of the Sudrya caste jumped out of a car which was at the time going at its usual speed, and was thrown violently on the ground where he lay stunned, until Constable Atkinson, who was in the car at the time, had him removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

UNLICENSED MARKET-BUTCHERS.—Hanmanta Bappia was yesterday brought before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of the Superintendent of the Markets, and charged with having sold meat in the Fort Market, he not having a license for so doing. His Worship cautioned the prisoner against repeating the offence and discharged him.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—A Parsee named Shapojee Cursetjee, described on the charge sheet as a reputed thief, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having a large wooden table in his possession, without being able to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which he obtained it. The case was remanded pending enquiries by the police.

THE S. S. KING ARTHUR.—The unloading of this vessel has not yet been completed, although the stevedore and his men have been working night and day with the co-operation of the ship's officers, in discharging her cargo. As soon as the vessel is sufficiently lightened, she will be put in dock and undergo a thorough overhauling. Until this is done there is no probability of the cause of her sudden leakage being discovered. She was yesterday hauled off into deeper water, and will probably be docked to-day.

A DESERTER.—A man named Frank Wood has surrendered himself to the police as a deserter from the Coldstream Guards. He states that he has been two years absent from his battalion (the first), of which, at the time of his desertion, he was hospital corporal. He has spent the greater part of the intervening time in the service of the Madras and Ceylon railway companies. He asserts as his reason for surrendering himself, that an aunt of his has recently died and left him considerable property.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ramdas Sumaldas was brought up on remand before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with the above offence, in respect of two share of the Mazgon Land Reclamation Company, nine share certificates of the Port Canning and Improvement Company, and one diamond ring, the property of Hargovundas Cooverdas, and was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held at Nagpada yesterday on the body of a man which was found floating in a tank. The jury returned a verdict that there was no evidence to show how the deceased came by his death.—On the same day another inquest was held at Bappoo Khotoo Street, on the body of Allarukia Mahomed. Verdict—"That death was caused by injuries received by the deceased, through his having, in a fit of insanity, jumped off the balcony on the second storey of his house."

THE TRAMWAYS.—A letter appeared a few days ago in the local papers suggesting that special cars should be run for the accommodation of native females. We believe the company consider that as native ladies, Parsee and Mussulman, as well as Hindoo, travel from time to time in the cars at present, and find none of the inconveniences alluded to, it would not pay them to run special cars, particularly as they would interfere with the ordinary traffic, and occasion inconvenience to the general public. The cars are for the public at large and the company do not see any reason why they should be worked to suit the wishes of a particular class.

"INFORMATION FOR GENTLEMEN PROPOSING TO STUDY IN ENGLAND."—A paper bearing this title has been published by the London Branch of the National Indian Association, in aid of social progress in India and is signed by Miss Manning and Mr. Hodgson Pratt (formerly of the Bengal Civil Service), the honorary secretaries. The paper describes the regulations in force relating to examinations for the Civil, Medical and Engineering Services, as well as for the Bar, and contains information as to the cost of residence in England. This information has been compiled especially for the use of Indian gentlemen who contemplate visiting England, and will probably be found very useful. The association has sent out copies for gratuitous distribution and these may be had on application to the Secretary of the Native General Library (Framjee Cowasjee Institute) Bombay.

NOSES AND EARS OF MARWAREES CUT OFF BY COOLIES.—Two Marwarees, named Golabchund Mooteechund and Golabchund, had their noses and ears cut off by coolies at the village of Nowra, Taluka Kheir, and were robbed of their property to the value of Rs. 50. Six coolies have been apprehended by the district police, amongst whom is one Hoomeea who is supposed to be the principal leader in the affair. The case will be investigated by the First Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Johns, on the 18th instant.—*Poona Observer*, May 11.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY OF POONA AND AT BHAMBOORDA VILLAGE.—We regret to state that cholera has made its appearance in the city of Poona, Port Kushba, and at the village of Bhamboorda. On the 3rd instant cholera made its appearance at the latter village, and up to yesterday had carried off one man and a girl. A boy of four years of age, who was under medical treatment, it is said will in all probability recover from an attack of the same disease. In Kushba Pait in the city of Poona, cholera made its appearance on Thursday, the 6th instant. Eleven persons were attacked, out of which eight cases proved fatal. We are very glad indeed to hear that there were no cases yesterday. The whole of the city free from it except the Kushba Pait which is considered to be the filthiest Pait in the City of Poona. About three years ago cholera made its appearance here. Since that time we do not suppose any sanitary improvement was made by the City Municipality, though at the time we drew their attention to it; indeed, we doubt much if any sanitary improvement has been made. We hope that the Municipality will now lose no time in improving the sanitary condition of this Pait without a narrow regard to expenditure. The Municipality and the Police are now doing their best to check the spread of this disease in the city, and we hope and trust that we shall be able to announce in our next issue that cholera has entirely disappeared.—*Id.*

INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.

THE following is the text of a Bill brought before Parliament by the Marquis of Salisbury intituled an "Act for consolidating and amending the Law relating to Legislation in India":—

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the legislative powers of the Governor General of India in Council, and of the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and of the Councils for making laws and regulations established or to be established under the powers contained in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sections of the Indian Councils Act, 1861:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be called "the Indian Legislation Act, 1875."

2. The enactments specified in the first Schedule hereto shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of the said schedule.

3. The Governor General of India in Council at Meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations shall have power to make laws, as follows:

(a). For all persons whatever, all courts whatever, and all places and things whatever, throughout the Indian Territories under the dominion of Her Majesty:

(b). For all persons, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, without and beyond, as well as within the said territories:

(c). For all European British subjects of Her Majesty, and for all servants of the Government of India, within the Dominions of Native Princes and Native States in alliance with Her Majesty:

(d). For all persons on the high seas on board British ships on a voyage between any two ports in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, or on a voyage from any port in the said Territories to any port between twenty-six degrees of south and thirty-two degrees of north latitude, and between thirty-two and one hundred and four degrees of east longitude, the ship being intended to return from such last-mentioned port to any port in the said Territories, or on any such return voyage:

(e). For the repeal or alteration of any laws now in force in the Indian Territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, or in any part thereof, except in the cases herein-after mentioned:

(f). For the repeal or alteration of any provisions in the Letters Patent of any High Court, under whatever authority the same may be or may have been granted.

Provided, that the said Governor General in Council shall not make any laws or regulations which shall repeal or be inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Acts or parts of Acts of Parliament mentioned or referred to in the Second Schedule hereto which are now or hereafter may be unrepealed.

4. Whenever any Law or Regulation has been made by the Governor General of India in Council at a Meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and has been assented to by the Governor General, he shall transmit to the Secretary of State for India an authentic copy thereof; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify through the Secretary of State for India in Council her disallowance of such Law or of any part thereof; and such disallowance shall make void and annul such Law, or such part of a Law, from and after the day on which the said Governor General shall make known by proclamation in India that he has received the notification of such disallowance by Her Majesty.

5. The Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council respectively, at Meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and the Councils constituted or hereafter to be constituted under the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sections of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, and other Acts of Parliament now in force relating to the said Governors in Council and Councils, have power to make laws for the peace and good government of the presidencies or territories under their authority respectively, and for that purpose to repeal and amend any Laws or Regulations made before the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one by any authority in India, so far as they affect such presidencies or territories respectively, provided that no such Governors in Council shall have power to make any law or regulation inconsistent with the provisions of any Act of Parliament in force or hereafter to be in force in any such presidency or territory, or with any provision of the Letters Patent of any High Court, or to repeal or alter any provision of any such Letters Patent.

6. It shall not be lawful for the Governors in Council aforesaid, or for any of the Councils aforesaid respectively, to dispose of without the sanction of the Governor General previously communicated to such Governor or to the Lieutenant Governor presiding over such Council, to make laws or to take into consideration any law for any of the following purposes: (that is to say,)

(a). Affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty now in force and imposed by the authority of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government:

(b). Regulating any of the current coin, or the issue of any bills, notes, or other paper currency:

(c). Regulating the conveyance of letters by the post office, or messages by the electric telegraph within the presidency or territory:

(d). Altering the Indian Penal Code, being Act XLV of 1860 of the Governor General of India in Council:

(e). Affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India:

(f). Affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's military or naval forces:

(g). Regulating patents or copyrights:

(h). Affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states.

Provided always, that no law or provision of any law which shall have been made by any such Governor in Council, and assented to by the Governor General as provided by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be deemed invalid by reason only of its relating to any of the purposes comprised in the above list.

7. Whenever any Law or Regulation made by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or by any Council constituted or hereafter to be constituted under the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sections of the Indian Council's Act, 1861, at a Meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, has been assented to by the Governor-General of India under section forty of the said Indian Council's Act, he shall transmit to the Secretary of State for India an authentic copy thereof and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify, through the Secretary of State for India in Council, Her disallowance of such Law, or of any part of such Law and such disallowance shall make void and annul such Law, or such part of a Law, from and after the day on which such Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor presiding over such Council shall make known by proclamation that he has received the notification of such disallowance by Her Majesty.

8. Such of the laws known as the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Regulations as have not been repealed by competent authority are hereby confirmed and declared to be valid; but this confirmation and declaration shall not affect the power to repeal them which is now or has formerly been vested in any authority in India.

9. No law heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Governor of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, which has been assented to by the Governor General, and which has not been disallowed by Her Majesty, shall be deemed or taken to be invalid in whole or in part by any court of justice for any cause whatever; provided that if the Chief Justice and two other Judges of any High Court in India, one of such Judges being a barrister-at-law, shall be of opinion that any Law or part of a Law made by the Governor General in Council affecting a case brought before such High Court in appeal is inconsistent with the provisions of any of the Acts of Parliament mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto, it shall be lawful for such Chief Justice and Judges to make a report stating such inconsistency to the Governor General of India in Council.

If any such report is made to the Governor General of India in Council, the said Governor General in Council shall, if he do not see fit to repeal the Law or part of a Law therein referred to, forward the said report to the Secretary of State for India, to be by him laid before Her Majesty, and if Her Majesty thinks fit to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to Her Court of Appeal, such Committee or Court shall thereupon consider the same, and shall advise Her Majesty thereon in the manner directed by the fourth section of an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, for the better administration of justice in His Majesty's Privy Council. If such Committee or Court advises Her Majesty that the Law or part of a Law referred to in such report is inconsistent with any of the Acts of Parliament aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify through the Secretary of State for India in Council Her disallowance of such Law or part of a Law; and such disallowance shall make void and annul such Law or part of a Law from and after the day on which the Governor General shall make known by proclamation that he has received the notification of such disallowance by Her Majesty.

Provided also, that if it appears to any court martial held under the provisions of any Act of Parliament for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, in any case brought before them, that the provisions of any Law of the Governor General of India in Council are inconsistent with the provisions of any Act of Parliament, such court martial shall regulate its proceedings according to the Act of Parliament, and not according to the Law of the Governor General of India in Council, notwithstanding the provisions herein-before contained.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon when-ever its use is penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. KERR & Co. Esmonn House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

TRAVELLERS' TALES.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

To place before ourselves a lofty ideal of what is excellent, is what we are all supposed to strive after, and like the sweet maid Kingsley addressed in charming verse, we are expected to do noble things, and not dream them all day long. But to some, the ideal which they may raise is but a strange creation of their own diseased fancy, and the marvellous exaggerations in speech and manners to be met with, even amongst well educated persons, would apparently point to the correctness of the repeated assertio, that the exemplars, we occasionally set for ourselves, are not such as should command too universal an acceptance. We may imagine that all exaggerations are founded on some composed and inexplicable action of the mind. The obstinate man believes he is acting in good faith, and following the highest models in adhering to the repulsive line of conduct he chooses to adopt, and the same may be said of the boor whose roughness is, according to his own way of thinking, merely a straightforwardness of demeanour. Peculiar styles of dress are again but the result of an absurd idealism, which either despises present custom or purposely exceeds it, and goes beyond it in deference to some fancied notion of what is really proper; and as in dress and manners, so it is in other matters, and markedly so in literature.

Most men when first taken with the *cacoethes scribendi* aim in a measure at following the style of some particular writer, but just as two handwritings are never quite exactly similar, so it is that the example of the model we take as our literary guide is seldom very rigidly adhered to. But who the models may have been for the various writers of travellers' tales, we might search for in vain. This seems to be a branch of literature of its own, the authors of such narratives pursuing their separate and peculiar flight, which has secured to them an unenviable place in the rank of writers, for now-a-days to describe a narrative of adventures as a "traveller's talo" is very much the same thing as terming a performance theatrical, meaning untrue to life. There is a natural tendency in some men to exaggerate, and we may suppose that when such are led to convey their private experiences of travel to the public, their ideal runs away with them altogether, and like the celebrated Captain in Marryatt's novel, they are no longer responsible for their actions; at any rate they can lie with an easy conscience and an aplomb, which are only given to those who have had much practise in romancing. Travellers' tales, however, though not always strictly veracious, are at any rate very pleasant reading, perhaps on the principle of the English girl on the Continent, who when taxed with going to Balls on a Sunday, allowed it was very wicked, but pleaded that it was so nice! And then after all, our credulity is never very extensively drawn upon. We recollect a celebrated *raconteur* once observed one to be compelled to adhere strictly to vulgar facts, what opening is there left to the story-teller? What indeed! We must, however virtuous we are, be large-minded, and grant a certain amount of license to those who benevolently cater for our amusement. We must read our travellers' tales very much in the same spirit with which we attend the *séances* of the conjuror. We see the gentlemen in the platform smashing up our watches, producing bowls of water from the back of his head, and turning beer bottles into pigeons; but although he puzzles us with his juggling, we a re not deceived, and know it all is nothing but sleight-of-hand, and enjoy the spectacle none the less. So in like manner we may revel in our Baron Munchausen, without being foolish enough to believe that all that the Baron said or did was ever in reality performed.

Accounts of men with faces under their arms, or with tails, together with ravishing stories of lovely mermaids, bathing in remote and inaccessible seaches, are not thus to be met with now in books of modern travel. The fact is the world has outgrown them any longer. But there still remains a very extensive field for the romancer, and the gullibility of the reader is just as much taxed now as it ever was.

There never, for instance, was a more daring flight than that of the German *savant* (whose name we forget), who, after travelling in Central Asia, lately wrote a book, in which he deposed to having come across herds of wild camels! Now that is a bold assertion with a vengeance, but it was, in so far as we can remember, not once commented upon by the English press at home, although there is no better ascertained fact in Natural history, than that camels are the only animals which never run, and never have been found except in a domesticated state. Untamed varieties of the horse, dog, ass, and even of the sheep, are known to exist, but no trace has ever been discovered of the wild camel.

And talking of wonders, the existence of which referred to by recent travellers, we desire to refer our readers to page 322 of the proceeding s of the Royal Geographical Society of the 12th June, 1871. Referring to the Bedouin Arabs, who are wandering about in Southern Arabia, the Rev. P. Badger, is reported to have stated as follows:—"The Baron succeeded in reaching the town of 'Sasa" from whence a day's journey brought him to the great desert of El Ah-Kaf, there called Bahr e Safy, or the Pure Sea, or Sea which he describe as being 1,000 feet below the level of the high land. The sand consisted of an impalpable powder and on throwing a plumbline measuring 60 fathoms into it, the cord sank instantly and in five minutes disappeared in the all devouring tomb. This abyss of land is undoubtedly one of the most singular phenomena on the earth's surface." We should be inclined to agree with the Rev. P. Badger that this is one of the most singular phenomena on the earth's surface, and the only wonder is that it has never been heard of before, or since!

To attempt to recount even a few of the marvels that may be gleaned from travellers, tales, would be quite beyond the capacity of a newspaper article, but as the vast districts of Central Asia have of late attracted much attention, we may be allowed to refer *en passant* to the curious and very readable account of the wanderings in Thibet of the Lazarist Fathers, Gabet and Huc during 1844 5-6. These two priests left Pekin and penetrated to Sharso, apparently with the view of converting the Tale Lama, returning by another route that led them to Macao. Certainly if they are to be believed they witnessed some very strange sights. They saw bail stone fall which weighed twelve pounds, and detail how one particular block of ice which fell in 1843 was as large as a millstone, and though broken in pieces by a hatchet, took three days to melt. Further on one reads "on account of the ceremony of the Harikari or happy despatch" as practised by a Buddhist Lama who cut himself open, removed his entrails, and then replacing them, showed the wound completely healed! The incident of the frozen yaks discovered in the ice of the river embedded like so many strawberries in a jelly, has been ero this subjected to a good deal of comment, and without positively asserting that the above is a mere "travellers' tale," we may remark that in any other sight of a similar nature has never, in so far as we are aware, been elsewhere witnessed.

Passing over one or two other matters, which are not very easy of acceptance, we come however to the description of the Tree of ten thousand images. The reverend fathers gravely assert that every leaf of this marvellous tree which they examined at leisure bore upon it well-formed Thibetan characters, all of a green colour, some darker, some lighter than the leaf itself. "Our first suspicion, they say", "was a fraud on the part of the Lamas, but after a minute examination of every detail we could not discover the least deception. The characters all appeared to us portions of the leaf itself, equally with its veins and nerves; the position was not the same in all; in one leaf they would be at the top of the leaf; in another in the middle; in a third at the base, or at the side; the younger leaves represented leaves only in a partial state of formation. The back of the tree and its branches which resemble that of the plane tree are also covered with these characters. When you remove a piece of old bark, the young bark under it exhibits the indistinct outlines of characters in a germinating state, and, what is very singular, these new characters are not unfrequently different from those which they replace. We examined everything with the closest attention in order to detect some traces of strickery, but we could discern nothing of the sort and the perspiration absolutely trickled down or faces under the influence of the sensations which this most amazing spectacle created."

We cannot do better than leave the good fathers with the perspirations still trickling down their faces.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

(*The Buil.*)

THE sanitary condition of Bombay is deplorable Notwithstanding the great natural advantage of the city, its splendid buildings and its immense wealth, its drainage is so very imperfect that it would disgrace a second-rate Turkish town. Bombay being situated upon an island, the sea affords an easy means of disposing of the sewage; or there is sufficient available land for utilising it, if it were determined to render it profitable. The merchant princes of the place have no lack of architectural enterprise; and since the American War poured an increased flood of wealth into their coffers, have erected splendid public and private offices, have constructed admirable quays, have made noble roads, and have built palatial dwellings for themselves—in a word, have transformed the city altogether. Speculation, it is true, has been reduced within more legitimate bounds, and fortunes are no longer so easily acquired, but the place is a still exceedingly prosperous, and could afford to pay even the highest rate for its own cleansing without borrowing a single half penny from its neighbour. But, although many of the local magnates would willingly contribute to any really feasible scheme, and the more public-spirited of the merchants have urged remedial measures for years, the majority of the residents are extremely apathetic in the matter, and commissioners have actually been found to declare that in their opinion a few years' further delay in dealing with the question would not be likely to lead to injurious consequences. Whether this be so or not may be easily judged by any unprejudiced reader. At present the (so-called) Health Department of the Bombay Municipality undertakes the collection and removal of garbage, street-sweepings, stable litter, &c.; and the removal of sewage and storm or excess rain-water, and the collection and removal of night-soil. The greater portion of the garbage, amounting annually to about 114,000 tons, is carried away by a railway to a salt-swamp, which is now being reclaimed by its means. The cost of removing this stuff is 37,500*l.* annually. That of removing sullage, liquid sewage, kitchen-slops, and storm-water is upwards of 10,000*l.* a year, and that of the collection and removal of night soil upwards of 25,000*l.* annually. So that the total cost of the three departments is 75,600*l.* a year. About 150 tons a day, or 54,000 tons yearly of night-soil are removed, at a cost of nearly 10*s.* a ton, and this enormous mass of filth is thrown into the harbour! The closets in the houses are each provided with a basket, or iron receptacle, for catching the solid portion of excreta, while the liquid part finds its way by gravitation into the street gutters. These iron filth-pots are roughly emptied by sweepers, but are never thoroughly cleansed, and at all hours of the day and night give off foul exhalations, which poison the air of the houses and are prolific of disease. About twelve hundred men and women are thus daily employed in what has been described as "handling as a baker might handle so much dough, the very filthiest matter that can be produced," and in work opposed to the most

though he be, to continue in existence on the face of the earth."

When we have laughed sufficiently at this excellent piece of solemn fooling, we begin to remember that after all we could produce some respectable parallels to it. The language in which Chatham described his sensations on being admitted to an interview with George III., to go back no further, is not so very much more rational than that of the Chinese magistrate. We remember the old story about the shipwrecked traveller who, being cast upon an unknown shore, caught sight of a gallows, and falling on his knees gave thanks that he was in a Christian land. Even so, on reading these portentous pieces of eloquence which nobody believes, or affects to believe, to have any relation to the truth, we congratulate ourselves on the discovery that we are reading a civilized dialect. It must, we argue, have taken many centuries of elaborate preparation before the art of lying could be carried to such a pitch. What are our declarations that we are the most humble and obedient servants of people whom we are treating with studied contempt to these glorious specimens of Oriental magnificence? Are we not mere things of yesterday, tiros in the art of ornamental fiction? Should we not recognize the Chinese as our masters, instead of ridiculing them as clumsy fabricators? Kings have died before now in England for whom the general public probably entertained as little respect as the Chinese for their deceased master. The genuine feeling was sufficiently summed up in the words of the epigram about poor Prince Fred who "was alive and is dead." The official proclamations, the sermons, and the speeches in Parliament were as wide of the truth, though not as ornate in their phraseology, as those which celebrate the emotions of Chinese subjects. What right have we to laugh? If we are to use words without meaning, why should not we use the very biggest words in the dictionary? Mendaciousness is surely the cheapest of all luxuries, and seems—if we may judge from some very popular writing—to give immense satisfaction to general readers. The practice indeed has an advantage which may not appear at first sight. In England there is often an uncomfortable difficulty in distinguishing between the phrases which affect to be true and those which are avowedly conventional. When a prince of three years old is made to declare that his life ought to be spent in mourning for the death of his predecessor, there can be no question as to the nature of the phrase. But moralists with a taste for small problems have been at work ever since the days of the *Spectator* in settling sundry little problems of casuistry arising from the flimsiness of our ceremonials. Our modest protestations are too near to the prosaic reality. A calm expression of regret on the departure of a friend may be a mere conventional formula or a sincere statement. Everybody has felt some little twinges of remorse in saying as the door closed, Must you go so soon? and adding, as so many it was closed, Why couldn't you have gone an hour ago? If some fine sweeping hyperbolical formula on the Chinese pattern were provided—outrageously impossible on the very face of it—these uncomfortable dialogues with one's conscience would be avoided. If only we could say at parting from an acquaintance that "our vitals were rent with the agony of grief," we should be able to hide our true feelings decently. The mask is as much wanted as ever, or perhaps more wanted; but our miserably scanty coverings of polite equivocation scarcely serve the purpose. Society ought not to get rid of its fictions too fast, or we should find ourselves reduced to the unpleasant necessity of always speaking the whole truth to each other, which would be but another word for barbarism.

In fact, however, there is never likely to be any want of this useful variety of lying—if the word may be used inoffensively. We might easily evolve from our own consciousness a sufficient history of the Chinese system. The pre-historic monarch, we may imagine, used to cut off his courtiers' heads if they looked happy when he was ill, or unhappy when he was well. For some ages the practice would answer tolerably well, and the monarch would be surrounded by people who knew how to cry and laugh at the right season. The result would be disagreeable to the general mass, who dislike to see talent rewarded. An understanding would gradually grow up to fix the standard of emotion as Trade-Unionists fix the standard of work. Everybody would laugh and cry so energetically that the king could make no complaint, and so uniformly that he could make no distinction. The great end of politicians would thus be secured, of being able to enjoy their own sentiments without getting into trouble in consequence. When we think of the slowness with which the Chinese, according to the high authority of Charles Lamb, became convinced that pigs might be roasted without burning houses, we can understand why they have not yet discovered that a moderate consumption of compliments would do as well as an extravagant one. In European societies this change has been brought about by a further application of the same principle. The benefit of the fixed ceremonial is that it enables each courtier to lose himself in the crowd of his like. The ceremonial begins to be simplified when the Court wishes to lose itself in the multitude. The great object of most Englishmen and of all Americans has been for many years past to become as much like the average of their countrymen as possible. The more we are democratized, the more we wish to escape from the tyranny of our new masters. The process is represented by some writers as a degrading one. Nor can it be denied that some of the ceremonial established of yore upon the repulsive. To declare the superlative wisdom and virtue of the aggregate of human beings whom we admit to be in their individual capacity "mostly fools," and frequently rogues, is certainly not an edifying process. The only thing to be said is that we are gradually taking the wind out of the demagogue's sails, as it was formerly taken out of the courtier's. What was once lying will become a harmless fiction; and before long the phrases used about the majesty of the people will come to mean no more than the old-fashioned sort of phrases about the super-human excellency of kings. There was something more or less sincere about the beginnings of this, as of all other expressions of sentiment, and it gradually passes through a phase of lying to become mere conventionality. In other senses the general agreement to wear the same livery does not so much imply subservience to public taste as a mode of evading the consequences. People complain of the gradual advance of monotony because everybody now dresses alike, talks the same language, and reads the same books. This merely means, however, that society has become like a Newspaper, where people can enjoy greater liberty of speech in proportion to their external uniformity. Etiquette, whether extravagant or sober according to our own, is the art of obtaining solitude in a crowd. By giving way to public opinion in externals we secure the greatest liberty in more essential matters.

The complaints so often made about the tyranny of the majority seem to be to a great extent thrown away. What a pity it is, people say, that everybody now wears clothes of the same pattern, instead of each man appearing in the costume of his class! There may be a loss of the picturesque, but the practical convenience is enormous. If a rich man had to cover himself with gold lace, he would be simply a walking advertisement to beggars. When he wears a black coat undistinguishable from his butler's he can evade his natural persecutors. He is like those butterflies described by recent naturalists which are singularly palatable to certain birds, but manage to escape their tormentors by putting on the external resemblance of other butterflies of inferior flavour. We all put on dominoes of the same pattern, and from that moment, in the words of a poet of the poet, smile grimly at our baffled pursuers. What a pity it is, said Mr. Mill—and many of his disciples repeat the sentiment—that eccentricity is regarded as criminal! Why should not every man gratify his own fancy in matters which concern himself only instead of being exposed to the laughter of his neighbours? One answer is that he cannot do so without being a social traitor. He is helping to break down that system of conventional symbolism which keeps curiosity at a distance. The eccentric person is, in fact, a man who insists upon acquainting all the world with his little oddities of taste. He refuses to use that convenient oil of conventional language and manner by which the wheels of society are lubricated and the friction diminished. So long as a general agreement is maintained that we use certain phrases without meaning anything, we can meet our friends and our enemies without provoking disturbance. When an eccentric person arises, like M. Bierre's Misanthrope, and declares against the insincerity of the customary commonplaces, he throws discredit upon the small change of the social currency. Like other kind of currency, its circulation depends upon its general credit; and therefore anybody who persists in repudiating its use helps to throw the whole arrangement out of gear. As long as we keep to our conventions, we can preserve our liberty in all essential respects. We can think what we like on all possible matters, devote our time to any kind of pursuit, and spend our money upon any objects on condition that we observe certain forms in social intercourse. But the advocates of individualism are anxious to abolish this convenient arrangement, and the natural results of their success would be that we should be brought into much more violent collision, and probably in the end have the sphere of our liberty considerably restricted. It is as well to cling to our masks, though we may admit that the Chinese pattern is perhaps unnecessarily cumbrous.

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